The Bombay Gazette

No. 7,225.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 10, 1869. Annual Subscription in [illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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including postage	„ 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 11th May, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Colombo	18
„ Ratnagherry	12	„ Galle	19
„ Vingoria	12	„ Negapatam	21
„ Carwar	13	„ Pondicherry	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	26
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	29
		Arrive Calcutta	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingoria monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

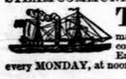
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	6
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Fao	5
„ Guadur	22	„ Bushire	8
„ Muscat	25	„ Lingu	10
„ Bunder Abbas	27	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Lingu	28	„ Muscat	14
„ Bushire	31	„ Guadur	17
	June.	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Fao	1	Arrive Bombay	22
Arrive Bussorah	2		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 10th May, at noon.

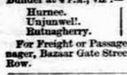
N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FOR LONDON.

With Prompt Despatch.

THE fine A. 1 ship "Foam," Captain Nankivell, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Clipper and late Emigrant ship "Schleswig Bride," to sail about 15th May, has excellent accommodation for a few passengers, and carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "Pembroke Castle," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Dublin," from Glasgow, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Waugh will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

FINLAY CLARK, & Co.,
Agents for Owners and Captain Waugh.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

NOTICES.

PURIFIED EXTRACT OF

LIME JUICE & GLYCERINE

Cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to

THE HAIR ;

Prevents the formation of dandriff, and keeps the scalp soft and cool.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Prepared and sold in Bottles at	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained still, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

JEWANJEE & Co.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietors takes the opportunity to thank their numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommend the Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes drive of both Railway Stations, and also within a short distance of the landing-places.

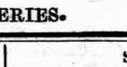
Jewanjee & Co., would also direct attention to the CHOWK HOTEL, Matheran, acknowledged to be the Best Hotel on the Hill, which is also conducted by them.

Byculla Hotel, 16th April 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.	
To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25.	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s.	of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on the 19th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

CHANGE OF NIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE THIS WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS

THIS SEASON!

NOTICE.—In consequence of the state of Mental and Physical Prostration into which the Money and Check Takers have been thrown by the enormous amount of labour entailed consequent upon the Terrific Houses drawn by this Company—the Medical Advisers of the same have prohibited their continuing their duties after Saturday next, upon which night the Theatre

MUST CLOSE FOR THE SEASON!!!

DAVE CARSON at the POLICE COURT.

FIRST NIGHT OF

THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

Second night of the great success of the season

THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS.

ON TUESDAY, 11TH MAY,

The Performance will commence with the Petite Comedy, in One Act,

THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

Brown	Mr. H. Richardson.
Simmons	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Darville	Mr. W. South.
Dawson	Mr. O. Deering.
Adele	Mrs. H. Richardson.

After which, Dave Carson will appear in his Characteristic Song, entitled,

THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

The Performance to conclude with the New Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled,

THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS.

Giaffir (the usurping Pacha of Abydos, of whom, having no right whatever to the title, we may say his offence is rank)	Mr. South.
Selim (his supposed Son, a fast [and loose] young Oriental Guardsman, with a penchant for cigars, latch-keys, and late hours —in short, a regular young Turk)	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Mirza (the Pirate of the Isles, and terror of Abydos—an individual whose abstemious habits are confined to scrubbing his decks and scouring the seas—a pattern pirate—although supposed to be doubly dyed, warranted not to wash)	Mr. H. Richardson.
Osman Bey (an elderly Timariot Chieftain, who is certainly old and ugly enough to know better)	Mr. Pollock.
Muley (subordinate Pirates, anything but Sadi pretty scoundrels)	Mr. Deering. Mr. Herberte.
Haroun (a mysterious Nubian Slave)	Mr. Dave Carson.
Bensalla (a mute Attendant and a dumb Waiter)	Mr. Cull.

GUARDS, SLAVES, PIRATES, AND ATTENDANTS.

Zulieka (the Pearl of Abydos—Giaffir's "One Fair Daughter," whose slightest glance is sufficient to give the most unsuscepible heart an (Oliver) twist)	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Zobeide (her hand [some] maiden, mistress of the robes, and curator of the crinoline department)	Miss F. Wiseman.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Scene I.—Saloon in the Pacha's Palace at Abydos.

A sweet spot and a despot—"Where's your elder brother?"—distressing scene between Selim and his supposed parent—a dread resolve—arrival of the belle (the Audience providing the clapper) —a gentle hint—a modest proposal and rash eruption on the part of Selim—departure of the bully and arrival of the billet—"What! No! Can it be?"—the assignation, the declaration, and the peroration.

Scene II.—Gardens of the Palace.

A serious, and luckily a very short one.

Scene III.—Somewhere or another in Abydos.

The romance of Zulieka, the reverse of Zobiede, and the perfidy of the pirates—sudden appearance of the Abydos Bogucy—Mirza questions Zobiede on the verb Amo Amas, and begs of her to aim at his head—Mirza having scene her indulges in a scena, (please give this word its Anglican pronunciation,) on his own account.

Scene IV.—The Pirate's Haunt.

The secret of the Aphis Vastator of Abydos—the long-lost Son universal beer and double ex-tacy of everybody.

Scene V.—Apartment in the Palace.

Osman Bey's love does not run as smoothly as might be wished —De Lunatico Inquirendon—Midsummer Madness—Zulieka cuts up father and executes her pas—refusal to love, honor, and o-Bey —agony of every one.

Scene VI.—Terrace on the Shores of the Hellespont.

BALLET OF ALMAS.

To be followed by the

WONDERFUL ACROBATIC EVOLUTIONS

Of Signor Spindleshankerini's Performing Dervishes, unrivalled in grace, strength, and daring, and entitled the

FEATS OF THE BOUNDING BROTHERS OF BOMBAY.

Astounding acts of daring! perilous feats! ceiling walking, and la perche by Davoni Carsonini. The flying trapeze, by Signor Dheringhi. Olympian Games by Signor Richardsoni and Mons. Herberte.

GENERAL JOLLITY!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co. where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager	Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager	Mr. H. Richardson
Musical Director	Signor Zelman.

FOR SALE, at reduced price, English made Ledgers, Cash Books, and Blank Books, Royal, Super Royal, Demy, and Foolscap size. Full bound calf.

Bombay, 8th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a large and comfortable Bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, facing the Sea, and entirely open to the westerly breeze, lately vacated by Messrs Keir and Winter, Solicitors, having large Stabling accommodation, water pipes in the premises, and a large compound. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. N. B. Mody, at 11 Church Street, Fort, opposite to the Government Telegraph Office.

NOTICE to MARINERS.—The accompanying Notice is published for general information.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 7th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—MASULIPATAM PORT LIGHT.—The Master Attendant, Madras, hereby notifies that the Masulipatam Port Light was re-exhibited on the 1st instant. H. D. ELARYMPLE,
Master Attendant.

Madras, Master Attendant's Office, 5th April, 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Columbian" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels :—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Ripon," from Southampton, 10th April.
„ "Nyanza," from Marseilles, 18th April.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Poonah," from Southampton, 3rd April.
„ "Crimean," from Liverpool, 4th April.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 8th May, 1869.

PROTECTION FROM THE SUN,

FOR PEDESTRIANS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Japanese Umbrellas Each	2 12	3 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ASCENDING SYPHON FILTERS,

Simple, quick in action, and easily stowed away, they give no trouble, and purify water effectually.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	R. a.
Peeko Filter, in case complete	3 8	4 0
Household, passing 4 gallons an hour	7 0	8 0
Do. „ passing 6 gallons an hour	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 36 Meadow Street, Fort, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

1st. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd. To declare a dividend.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To consider the advisability of setting aside out of the annual profits of the Company such a sum as the Directors may think fit, not exceeding what would be equivalent to 10 per cent of the Dividend declared for the purpose of accumulating an insurance fund. The said sum to be invested in Government Securities, the interest whereof shall be applied for or towards the payment of the Fire Insurance premium for the time being.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 17th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELLING OFF

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

30 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

4,000 Rolls Wall Papers, with Borders to match.

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Musical Boxes, with and without Bells and Drums, playing the most popular English, Foreign, and Indian Airs.

30 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Immitation Jewellery, richly finished.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—B. F. CAMA'S TRUST ESTATE.—A Third Dividend, at the rate of 2½ (two and a half per cent.) on the amount of admitted claims on this Estate, will be paid on Wednesday next, the 12th instant, and every ensuing Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to creditors who apply for the same two days previously.

All creditors who have any claims on this Estate, and who have not as yet signed the Trust Deed, or sent in and proved their accounts, are hereby informed that unless they do so on or before the 1st day of July next, they will be debarred from the benefit of all distributions from this Estate, and the Trustees will finally wind up the said Estate without reference to any claims they may have on it.

T. F. PUNNETT,
For Trustees of B. F. Cama.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 7th May, 1869.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which :—in the case of Local consultants, cash is paid upon order or delivery ; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order : enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent ;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

DESSERT REQUISITES.

The Company are sole Agents, in this Presidency, for Dissard and Co.'s Dessert Novelties, as also for Menier's and Masson's Fancy Chocolates, for which they receive periodical supplies, ensuring to the Consumer Dessert Delicacies in full perfection :—

DESSERT BISCUITS.

		Cash.		Credit.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Carlsbad Wafer		1	4	1	8
Eugenie, delicately flavoured with Vanilla	1 lb. tins	1	2	1	4
Do. do.	2 lbs. „	2	0	2	4
Ginger Nuts	1 lb. „	1	1	1	4
Do. do.	2 lbs. „	1	12	2	0
Do. Wafers		1	4	1	8
Do. do.	large	1	12	2	0
Lemon Dessert	small	0	12	0	14
Mixed Fancy	1 lb.	1	4	1	8
Do. do.	2 lbs.	2	4	2	8
Nic-Nac, a Fancy Sweet Biscuit	1 lb.	0	14	1	0
Do. do.	2 lbs.	1	8	1	12
Orange Dessert	small	0	12	0	14
Palace Varieties, of 28 sweet rich kinds	1 lb.	1	0	1	2
Pearl, slightly sweet	1 lb.	0	14	1	0
Do. do.	2 lbs.	1	8	1	12
Spice Nuts	1 lb.	1	4	1	8
Do. do.	2 lbs.	2	0	2	4

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.

The following Fancy Chocolates are indispensable for the Dessert or Wedding Breakfast Table :—

Alphabet.	Mexicain.
Contes d'Angleterre.	Couleurs.
De Voyage.	Santé.
Grotesques.	Neapolitain.
Petits Mains.	Bonnes Aventures.
Rouge et Noire.	Croquettes Mignonnes.
Bon Bon.	Gu Batons.
Domina.	Vanilla, &c., &c., &c.

Plain or in beautiful little fancy wrappers, and packed in white or coloured enamelled boxes, gold lettered and decorated, each from Rs. 1 to 5.

Chocolate Bon Bons, in wrappers bearing prettily painted figures in character, ... per lb. 6 0 7 0
Do. do. do., per tin case of ...4 lbs, ... 22 0 26 0
Chocolates in shapes and colours of cockchafers, frogs, cherries, strawberries, and other animals and fruits (colouring perfectly innocuous) per lb. 5 8 6 0
Do. do. per tin case of ...4 lbs. ... 20 0 22 0
Flower Chocolates, red and white rose-buds and blossoms (very pretty) ... per lb. 6 0 7 0
Do. do. do., per tin case of...4 lbs. ... 22 0 25 0
Chocolate Sante, by Menier and Co., in yellow wrapper 0 12 0 14
Do. Sante, do. superfine, in red wraper .. 1 2 1 4
Do. Vanilla, do. extra fine, in white do. .. 1 6 1 8

CHINA PRESERVES.

Preserved in best Sugar Candy only, and imported direct.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Orange	3	0 3 8

CRACKERS : BON BON COSSAQUES.

Motto Crackers, bottles of 3 dozen, by Dissard & Co.	2	2	2	8
Do. do. by Crosse & Blackwell.	1	12	2	0
Do. do. French Fancy per lb.	5	0	6	0
Do. do. do. in 4 lb. boxes.	18	0	22	0
Do. do. with Chocolate...per lb.	6	0	7	0
Do. do. do. in 4 lb. boxes.	22	0	26	0
Do. Silver, for WEDDINGS, TIED WITH WHITE VELVET..per lb.	7	0	8	
Do do. do. in 4 lb. boxes.	24	0	28	0

PRESERVED FRUITS.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,

Received direct from Nice.

Beautiful Fancy Boxes, containing an assortment (imported and on hand only from October to May) each from	2	0	to 6 0
Apricot, Assorted Fruits, Cherry, in bottles, by Musso, of Nice	1	12	2 2
Greengage, Orange, Peach, in bottles, by Fortiers	2	8	2 12
Pear, Plum, &c. &c. per bottle			
Assorted Mixed Fruits, by Dissard	2	4	2 12

FRUITS IN BRANDY,

By Crosse and Blackwell.

Apricot, Assorted, Cherry &c. &c.	per small bot.	1	8 1 12
Greengage, Orange, Peach			
Pear, Plum,			

FRUITS IN NOYEAU.

By Crosse and Blackwell.

Apricot, Assorted, Cherry &c. &c.	per small bot.	1	8 1 12
Greengage, Plum, Peach			
Pear, Orange,			

FRUIT SYRUPS, FOR THE PREPARATION OF ICES.

	By Musso & Co., Nice.	1 12	2 0	
Black Currant, Ginger, Lemon, Orange, Sweet and Seville Orange, Pine Apple, Raspberry, Raspberry Vinegar, Red Currant, and Strawberry	By Sainsbury.	2 8	3 0	
	By Barnes & Co.	1 4	1 8	
	By Wright & Co.	2 0	2 8	

TEEACHER & Co. (Limited).

THACKER, VINING, & Co., MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, to purchase, four new or second-hand Ship's Boats, 20 to 25 feet in length—new teak wood built boats preferred. Apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Fort, Bombay, 7th May, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy upper story House, situated next door to Grant Road New Station of B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is suitable for two or more families or for several bachelors.

Entrance road opposite Sunkersett House.

For terms and rent apply on the premises, or to Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff's, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	„ 15 „
Tuning Pianos	„ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	„ 20 „

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 6th instant, until Wednesday the 12th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th May, 1869.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held in the Bank's office, No. 33 Meadow Street, on Wednesday the 26th day of May 1869, at 2 o'clock P.M., when the Liquidators will submit their report, together with statements of accounts for the periods ending 31st May 1868 and 31st March 1869.

The Liquidators will also take the sense of the meeting as to the propriety or otherwise of enforcing payments of calls due on forfeited shares.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th May, 1869.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on the 15th instant, at No. 5 Rampart Row, that the following 30 Shares, the numbers of which are hereby specified—

Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 26, 30, 32, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 71, 83, 84, 94, 95, 97, 108, 109, 112, 113,

upon which several overdue Calls are as yet unpaid, are hereby absolutely declared forfeited for the benefit of the Company, unless such overdue Calls shall have been paid on or before the 5th June next by shareholders residing in Bombay, and on before the 15th June next by shareholders residing up-country.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods and Passengers through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.75.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Passenger Boats leave Suez on the arrival of every Steamer, and arrive at Port Said about 25 hours later.

Fare, first class, fcs. 43 per adult.

Children

...ndalla.
...England.
...ough, to England.
...Furlough, to England.
...al Army, on furlough, to
..., 29th Hussars, on furlough, to
... Regiment N. I., on leave, to ——

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Colonel Thomas Addison, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 7th May, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Surgeon J. Watts, 58th Regiment, for 10 days from the 9th instant, to proceed to Poorundhur on station leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 7th May, 1869.

Apothecary Nagapah, No. 58, (new promotion) is placed temporarily on general duty Presidency division.

Assistant Apothecary D. Cooper, No. 77, is transferred from general duty Presidency to general duty division.

Acting Hospital Steward T. Cabral, No. 79, is reverted to the rank of Assistant Apothecary.

The following transfer is ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department British Troops Branch:—

Apprentice J. G. DeSilva, No. 754, from Indian Medical Department, to 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee according to the Lower Standard:—

Captain B. H. Mathew Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant T. A. Buchanan, General List, attached 6th N. I.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Henry Fernie	Bansley	Liverpool, Nov. 25.
	Cashmere(s)	Dickinson	Bussorah, April 23.
	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Suez, April 25.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	James Child	Kingcome	Bussorah.
	Prince Leopold	Irvine	Callao.
	Hannah Law	Black	Liverpool.
	Prince Oscar	Long	Liverpool.
	Northumberland	Ford	Moulmein.
	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Aden and Suez.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Fanny, Weir, to Rangoon.

Ship Merwanjee Framjee, Ridwell, to Manilla via Singapore.

Ship Seaforth, Terfry, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Carnatic, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Indus, to London.

Ship Elizabeth Henderson, to Rangoon.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Teiscomolle, 8th, 9-33 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Bullfinch," from Galle, anchored yesterday.

Bussirk, 9th, 6-15 A.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia" leaving for Lingah.

Bussirk, 9th, 7-52 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Dalhouse," from Bassodore, arrived.

Gwadur, 9th, 10-45 A.M.—Mail steamer "Euphrates" leaving for Muscat.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May				
	3	Bianca	Browse	London, Jan. 2.

DEPARTURES.

May				
	3	Sea Pink	——	——
	4	Himalaya	——	——

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

May				
	4	Ardley	Hobson	Coconada.
		Magdala	Cook	Bimlipatam.
		Tamby Cundasawmy	Derrien	Pondicherry.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KEILY—May 8th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. E. W. Keily, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

NOWELL—April 26th, at Dehrougurh, Assam, the wife of Captain R. A. Nowell, 42nd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

SHORT—April 28th, at Woodlands, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of Captain E. H. Short, of a daughter.

THEOPHILUS—May 2nd, at Madras, the wife of Rev. Arthur Theophilus, C. M. S., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

SCOTT—May 1st, at Jhansie, Bundelcund, of dysentery, John Thompson Scott, Ensign, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, aged 22 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1869.

So much has been said and written lately here and at home as to the relations of the Anglo-Indian Government and its feudatory States, that our readers may take some interest in the recent history of the little principality of Bunganapally, and in the still disputed question of its succession. We must own that, so far as we can judge from the materials before us, the Madras Government seems to have come to a very high-handed decision on the point, and one which can hardly be supported except by considerations of State policy—reasons which are not alleged, and which can hardly have any application to the case of so petty a State.

The jaghire of Bunganapally had been held by its jaghiredars under a sunnud from the Nizam "from generation to generation," until the cession of the territories south of the Toombudra to the British Government in 1800. From this cession Bunganapally was specially exempted. The same family continued in possession of the jaghire till 1825, when Hoossain Ali Khan, the then jaghiredar, placed himself and his State under British protection. In 1848, Sir Henry Pottinger, Governor of Madras, thought it expedient to reinstate Hoossain Ali Khan in the possession of his jaghire, and this was done with all due ceremonies and courtesies in July of that year. A form of sunnud to be issued to the jaghiredar was prepared and passed between Madras and Calcutta, stating "that the Governor in Council had been pleased to confer upon Hoossain Ali Khan and his heirs for ever as jaghire the lands of Bunganapally." The sunnud could not be at once issued, as it was found necessary to first repeal parts of an Act of the Legislature referring to this district; but the Governor General in Council suggested "that the Government of Madras should make whatever arrangements might be expedient in anticipation of the restoration of the jaghire to the proprietor, so that no interests should suffer thereby." Before these formalities could be completed and the sunnud issued, Hoossain Ali died, leaving one legitimate daughter, Hoossainee Begum, and two nephews, Ahmed Ali and Gholam Ali, to the younger of whom his daughter was married. Gholam Ali, from the date of his marriage to have been was intended to succeed to the jaghire. He wrote to the Government Agent stating the fact of his marriage and claiming the succession, and after some correspondence his claim was approved by the Government of Madras. In 1849 a sunnud was issued to Gholam Ali, by which "the jaghire of Bunganapally, conferred upon Hoossain Ali Khan and his heirs for ever, was confirmed to Gholam Ali as the representative of the grantee, Hoossain Ali Khan, now deceased." The inference seems pretty strong that it was in virtue of his marital right as husband of the daughter of the last jaghiredar, that Gholam Ali obtained possession of the jaghire.

For many years Gholam Ali Khan and Hoosainee Begum enjoyed their little sovereignty annually, administered it jointly, and set both their seals to all important documents which concerned it. They had no children who survived infancy, but Gholam Ali had three daughters by inferior or *nickah* wives, whom Hoossainee Begum seems to have treated as her own. In 1865 Gholam Ali betrothed his eldest daughter to Nizam Ood Dowlah, the Nawab of Masulipatam, and consented that if he should have no son, the Nawab, as his eldest son-in-law, should be his successor in the jaghire. The text of the marriage contract of a Mahomedan prince may interest our readers:—"I am Nabob Syed Goolam Ali Khan Bahadoor, styled Munsoor Ood Dowlah. I write and truly promise, and lawfully acknowledge to this effect. As in these happy days I betrothed to Nizam Ood Dowlah Bahadoor, Nawab of Masulipatam, my eldest daughter, Shahur Bano Begum, therefore I promise that if God please to give during the absence of Major-General ... Tapp, C. B., A. D. C. to the Queen, proceeded to Europe.

It is asserted that Mohamed Ishak Khan, son of Azim Khan, has been captured by the Meer of Shirabad, who reported the capture to Cabul.

Rumour declares that Sir Richard Temple would fain exchange the burden of fiscal responsibilities for the hardly less weighty but more glittering office of a Governorship.—*Pioneer.*

The subject lately alluded to as having occasioned a court of enquiry at Delhi is not, we learn from the "Pioneer," likely to be brought before the public through the medium of a court-martial. The officer implicated has been visited with a very severe reprimand.

The announcement lately made by the "Englishman" that it was the intention of Lady Mayo to supplement the liberal provision for sport in Calcutta already made by the Viceroy, by a plate to be run for at the next Calcutta races, is said to be incorrect.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Simla on the 1st May. His visit, it is said, has no reference whatever to the re-consideration of the Punjab Tenancy Act.

We regret to learn from the "Pioneer" that cholera has re-appeared in H. M.'s 58th Regiment, at Allahabad, both in the wing occupying the Chatham Lines, and in that which lately returned to the New Barracks.

"We only a short time back," writes the "Lucknow Times," "announced the appearance of cholera in H. M.'s 1-11th Regiment, at Fyzabad, and now we regret to have to record its presence in the ranks of the Rifles at Seetapore, and in such a serious type as to have caused great alarm to the military authorities. We sincerely trust every exertion will be made to check the spreading of this dreadful disease."

The steamer which arrived from Kurrachee on Saturday brought amongst her passengers General Sir George Malcolm, who has been in command of the Sind Division; Mr. Raymond West, who has been acting as Judicial Commissioner in the room of Mr. M. Melvill; and Dr. Pelly, C. B., Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind Circle. General Malcolm has proceeded on furlough to Europe for a short period; and Colonel Woolcombe, R. A., the next senior officer, commands at Kurrachee during his absence. Mr. West will proceed to England on two years' furlough. The "Sindlan" remarks that he has cleared up all the arrears of work of his office. Dr. Pelly goes to Poona to relieve Dr. Mahaffy, who is transferred to Kurrachee in room of the former. The "Sindian" says Dr. Pelly "will be much missed in the circle he leaves. He is one of the oldest residents among us; having seen service in Sind, on and off, since about the year 1844. He knows the country thoroughly, and has watched the progress of its various communities from the first. We still entertain the hope that he may again return to Sind,—where he is so well known, and so universally popular."

The "Jubbulpore Chronicle" hears that "Captain Lugard has declined the cantonment magistracy of this station, and that Lieutenant W. S. Brooke will obtain the officiating appointment."

Lieutenant-Colonel Coxe, now Additional Commissioner of Peshawur, has been nominated to officiate for Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B., Commissioner of Jullundhur, during the six months' leave of absence to England granted to that officer.

The "Pioneer" states that some of the funds at the disposal of the Central Famine Relief Committee have been embezzled. A warrant of arrest has been issued against a Mr. Jervis, a clerk, who is not to be found when wanted.

Major W. J. Williamson, in one of his reports to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, mentions that when a Garrow father is killed by a tiger,—apparently a not uncommon mode in those parts of shuffling off the mortal coil,—the sons change their names, in order to throw the tiger off the scent of their identity, in case he should have a rooted hostility to the family.

It has been decided by Government that Colonel W. G. Woods (who is expected in India by the first steamer in this month) is to act for Col. Silver as Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing during the latter's absence in Europe. Lieut. W. F. Wright is to conduct the duties of Superintendent on his responsibility, pending Colonel Woods' arrival and assuming charge.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A correspondent inquires whether the rule limiting the grant of furloughs to 20 per cent. extends to field officers. We should say, certainly not. The rule expressly mentions "subalterns and captains." Of course a new rule may be promulgated including field officers; but we think it in a high degree improbable. Field officers are unfortunately a drug at present, and the State would make money by three-fourths of them going on furlough.—*Pioneer.*

It is said that Major-General D. M. Stewart is about to proceed to Cashmere, and that he will visit Simla *en-route* to England at the end of his trip. The changes consequent upon General Stewart's departure are not yet officially announced, but there is still every probability, says the "Pioneer," that Colonel Sam Brown will obtain the Peshawur command, and Colonel D. M. Probyn replace the latter in the command of the Central India Horse.

The "N. W. P. Gazette" announces a still further diminution in the production of cotton in these provinces. In 1867-68, 1,300,000 acres were sown with cotton; last year only 890,000. In 1867-68, 726,439 maunds were obtained; last year only 551,723. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it very desirable that the Hingunghat staple should be naturalized in the Doab and Bundelkund. It appears that with the upper and middle classes of natives English cotton-cloths have quite driven cloth of native manufacture out of the field; but that for a material at once very cheap and very strong no English article has yet appeared to complete in popularity with the lower classes with the native *garrah, guzzee* and *adhotars.*—*Pioneer.*

The Darjeeling Municipality has rejected the Simla system of conservancy in favour of a plan devised and about to be patented by Mr. Gilbert Hickey. This consists in *carbonizing* all station refuse in retorts constructed for the purpose. With the gas produced he proposes to illuminate the station; while the refuse in the retorts will be most valuable manure, containing phosphates, sulphates, and carbonates of potash, soda, lime, magnesia and iron, and readily saleable, it is hoped, at two rupees a maund. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 400 for the purpose of giving the plan a fair trial.—*Pioneer.*

The following alterations in the rules respecting the cost of transmission of telegrams by post have received the sanction of the Government of India:—From the 1st May 1869, the uniform rate of *one rupee for ten words* will include the cost of postage on telegrams which are forwarded by *inland* post to their destination. The postage on a message sent from a non telegraph station to a telegraph office for transmission must, therefore, be prepaid by the sender. Compulsory postal registration is abolished; but the sender of a telegram to be delivered by post can secure its registration, if desired, by affixing to his message a four anna telegraph stamp in addition to the telegraph charge.

The names of the parties in the Madras divorce case (in which damages to the extent of a lakh and a half are sought from the correspondent) have at last appeared in print. They are "Coleman *versus* Coleman and Colquhoun." The Advocate General, for Mr. Coleman, made an application at the Madras High Court last Monday in chambers to Mr. Justice Carmichael, that the hearing of the case might be adjourned for three weeks. The application was granted, and notice of the adjournment was ordered to be served in a registered letter on the respondents. Alluding to this case the "Madras Athenæum" calls attention to what it considers a "singularly inconsistency" in the arguments of one of its local contemporaries. "A short time ago he wrote in rather a gushing fashion against public hanging, maintaining that it was non-deterrent: and he now upholds public divorcing on the grounds that publicity will largely aid in checking the offence complained of. But if public hanging is non-deterrent, *a fortiori so* should public divorcing be." The "Friend of India" says, Madras is the first place where the new Divorce Act has been called into operation, and that in the case of persons not only well known in society but in legal circles. There are three cases of this kind which are likely to excite some scandal. At present we withhold the names."

The Governor in Council has thrown back on the Municipality the responsibility of the past and present extraordinary condition of affairs. We shall, on an early day, review the singular letter signed by Mr. Frank Wyllie, and endeavour to discover the theory on which the Governor in Council bases his marvellous exposition.

Brigadier-General H. Forster, R. A., has been appointed to act on the Divisional Staff of the

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RELATIONS OF THE VICEROY AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

LONDON, May 7th.

Mr. Grant Duff, in reply to the enquiries of Sir Stafford Northcote, stated in the House of Commons last night that the Viceroy of India was by law entirely subject to the Secretary of State and Council in matters of expenditure. It was not, however, the practice to exercise a vexatious control over the Viceroy, who constantly acted upon the tacit assumption that his actions would be approved in correspondence (sic.)

Referring to the rejection of the schemes for the retirement of senior officers, Mr. Grant Duff said that the Duke of Argyll considered the present increase in the number was only temporary, because a great proportion of those who were described as unemployed officers were only so in the sense of holding no staff appointment. The Duke, moreover, opposed the schemes on financial grounds as impolitic and against the public interest, but he would encourage early retirement.*

Clause 39 of the Irish Church Bill has been adopted after two days' debate by a large majority.

* This sentence was mutilated in transmission.

LONDON, 6th May., Apt.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was rather firmer.

Fair Dhollera to arrive, ship named, 9½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 5th May show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes £6,500,000 Dec. £875,000

Bills discounted £17,625,000 Inc. £500,000

At the periodical biddings yesterday for Government Bills on India, £336,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and £14,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11¼d. received 29 per cent.

(By Telegraph to Alexandria.)

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Belgian Government has categorically denied having approved of any project for a Customs union with France.

The Porte is about to release the imprisoned Cretans.

Daoud Pasha has signed a convention conceding to Baron Hirsch a lease of all Ottoman Railways, the management of the same to be entrusted to the South Austrian Company.

The Porte has granted furloughs to 77 battalions of militia stationed in Crete, Epirus and Thessaly.

The Turkish Minister of Finance is about to publish the Budget for the year, accompanied by a general report recommending a regular amorlissement of the consolidated debt.

It is officially announced that the Empress Eugenie will assist (be present) at the inauguration of the Suez Canal in October next.

The *Ost* of to-day affirms that H. H. the Viceroy will come to England this summer.

The Porte has conceded to Servia the right to conclude commercial treaties.

ITALIAN FINANCE.

FLORENCE, 22nd April.

Count Cambray Digny has issued his Budget for 1870. This budget shows that there has been a steady and progressive increase in the revenue of the country since 1867, and a steady decrease in expenditure since the same time. It also promises that no new taxes shall be levied and that forced currency shall be abolished after 1873.

The Minister of Finance proposes to cover the still existing total deficit of 788 million lires as shown by the Budget in the following manner, viz:—to issue a forced loan of 320 millions at 6 per cent. per annum payable in four yearly instalments, the first payment to be made in 1871; to farm the service of the Treasury to the Italian National Bank for 100 millions; to farm the sale of the ecclesiastical property as security to an Italian Company for 300 millions, issuing bonds on this account redeemable in 20 years; and to provide the balance by a further issue of treasury bonds to the amount of 70 millions, thus leaving a surplus of 2 millions for incidental expenses. By these measures Count Cambray Digny expects that an equilibrium will be established in the finances in 1875.

M. Cordona has been nominated Italian Minister in London, and M. Baboluni has been nominated to the same functions at Constantinople.

THE FRENCH CHINA MAIL.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 7th May.

The French mail steamer *Hoogly*, from China, anchored at 2-20 P.M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 16th April.

The leading financial event of the week has been the issue of a new Russian loan of £11,110,000 by Messrs. Baring Brothers. It is in 4 per cent. bonds at 63, or rather in £20 bonds issued at £12-12, or at option of subscribers in quintuples of that amount. The loan is to be a first charge on the Nicolas Railway—the line between St. Petersburg and Moscow, but both the principal and interest are guaranteed by the Imperial Government. This loan has been threatened for some time, and has been condemned in advance by many of our leading City authorities, who knew it would come out, but I believe it will all be taken nevertheless. Barings brought out a £12,000,000 loan of the same railway in 1867, and, though we were then assured it was not taken, the whole amount somehow found its way into circulation, and the market price now is above that of issue. The same result will follow in the present case. It is true, the constant announcement of new Russian railway loans has had a very depressing effect on the market. We had no less than five last year, two of them in November. But as the aggregate of all was not heavy, it was soon absorbed by the large quantity of capital seeking investment, and really there is plenty of room now for another loan. Barings take no sort of pains to force the loan into notice. They don't seek puffing notices, don't get a premium quotation on the stock exchange; they always act, in truth, as if they did not care whether people subscribed or not. They really, however, run very little risk. By the modern system of syndicates, half a dozen houses here, with continental connections, can easily absorb a million each of any loan brought out, making sure that within a month or two they will get the whole taken off their hands by judiciously supplying the market at the right time. There is a good deal of feeling in London against these loans to Russia. It seems as if we were supplying its sinews of war to be used against ourselves. At her present rate of progress, mainly by the help of English money, Russia will soon have a complete system connecting St. Petersburg with Odessa and the Baltic with the Caspian: she will also have lines traversing Georgia and Mingrelia to the Persian frontier. *Our* capital is every year bringing her military power nearer to the Indus; is that a consummation devoutly to be wished? Of course, as yet we hear nothing of that side of the subject. We only see a network of communications opening up the great corn and cattle districts of little Russia and the Ukraine, sending us food and providing markets for our manufactures. But it is impossible to dissociate the commercial from the strategical aspect of the change, so far as Russia is concerned, and for that reason more City men than you would readily believe desire nothing more than to see the new loan an utter failure. In addition I may add the peculiar fact that Barings' house is not liked, the Stock Exchange people in fact detest it. Old Tom Baring himself, a stout and most honest Tory, takes no pains to conciliate any one, will tell nothing, explain nothing, concede nothing. His partners take after him, with this difference, that while he is only *brusque*, they can be positively rude. If the loan then were to fail, nobody would regret it for the sake of the contractors, and most people would be pleased looking to the borrowers.

Other foreign loans are believed to be on the tapis. The Portuguese Government has managed to get some advances from houses here and in Paris, and a loan to repay them will be launched as soon as there is the slightest prospect of its being taken. Frühling and Goschen, I believe, have something to do with this. The Spanish loan, long in preparation, is also everything but settled, a combination of Paris and London capitalists having arranged to bring it out. The nominal amount is £10,000,000 and Barings are credited with a leading interest in the transaction. On the supposition that they are supported by a syndicate of moneyed men acting in the way I stated when speaking of the Russian loan, there is nothing to prevent the loan from being brought out at an early date. Otherwise, it will be postponed for some time. Nobody here would lend money to Spain on almost any terms till she has a settled Government and a respectable monarch at the head of affairs. There is also, I believe, another reason for delay. Spain has not yet paid off her debt of £4,000,000 to the Rothschilds, and till that outstanding balance is settled no further appeal will be made to our pockets.

I suppose we may now treat the rival Red Sea telegraph line—the Direct Indian, &c.,—as a failure. No advertisements now appear, and nothing is heard of the scheme or of any part of it. I have seen the worthy secretary, Mr. Nassau Senior, in the City lately, but he had black disappointment inscribed on his manly visage, and I think we have for the present heard the last of it. Of course it is always possible it may be revived in some other shape. I have little doubt if the promoters asked subscriptions for a line from Galle to China or to Australia they would get both sympathy and support.

While on this subject I may as well supply an omission in my last letter about the British Indian line. Your readers, who are interested in that matter, may possibly recollect that the Committee of the Stock Exchange had granted a settlement in the Company's shares, but refused an official quotation, on the ground that a sufficient number of shares had not been subscribed to meet the requirements of the bye-laws. Their decision has now been materially modified, and a quotation has been granted for the 55,000 shares, which constitute the first issue of the total 120,000 shares. This is all the Company wanted.

Mr. Shipman, the late manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, has sent round a circular with the view of vindicating his character from what he considers to be reflections passed upon him in the late report by the committee of shareholders. Mr. Shipman writes as if he were a much injured man, and I have no doubt he conscientiously believes that he is, but there is no getting over the fact that the Judge in Chancery, who gave that decision which made him bankrupt, most severely censured his conduct not only in using his position at the bank as a means of speculating, but in his after proceedings as concerned in the liquidation. Mr. Shipman says in this circular that the securities, on which the advances were made, had an ample margin of marketable value, and were such as advances had been made upon to other customers, that a loss would have resulted upon them whether he had had an interest in them or not, and that he was not aware he acted illegally in taking any interest in such advances. It appears to me that if many managers of banks held such notions at the time the speculative mania was at its height, it is a great mercy things got no worse. I should very much like to know how many managers of joint-stock banks used their position here and elsewhere to dabble in securities, using the money of the bank to keep the speculation afloat, and having an interest in this sense that they backed up their confederate out of doors? Unless I am greatly mistaken, some of the other liquidations in progress may even yet lead to some piquant disclosures on these matters in which other places besides London are interested. Mr. Shipman goes on to say that the directors knew of those advances, which were made openly in the ordinary course of business; and that on the other hand, large profits were made during his management, for which—particularly one item of upwards of £60,000—he has got no credit. I am afraid the two circumstances explain each other; so long as great profits seemed to be realised, and thumping dividends were obtainable, the directors probably asked no questions and took everything their active manager said for granted. But does not that show what sort of causes brought about the stoppage? Mr. Shipman further makes some very odd statements. He says that the advances in which he was interested were all made before 1865, and had no influence whatever on the stoppage; and that if the advice given by himself and the general manager to the directors had been taken, in all probability the suspension of the bank would never have occurred. He adds—"I cannot but remark that while great prominence is given to the unfortunate transactions above referred to, no notice is taken of the large sums locked up in India and China, the opening of the Paris branch, and other matters in which I had no concern, and which contributed so much to the embarrassment of the bank;" and concludes by saying—"I have given up every farthing of my property to the assignee of my estate, who is a nominee of the bank; I have no means whatever of maintaining my large family, and can take no steps to do so until I can procure a discharge under my bankruptcy." It is a very painful case; but after all who is to blame, except Mr. Shipman himself? Surely he might have been satisfied with his post of trust, honour, and emolument, without having a finger in those speculative doings that turned so many honest traders into reckless gamblers. It appears to me that the reverses, or sufferings, or whatever you like to call them, which overtake such persons, ought to be pointed out as useful warnings. It should be impossible for a bank manager even to have the chance of using the bank funds to feed his mania for speculation. There is another dismissed manager now going about the city, Mr. U. Miller, late of the Alliance Bank. He was got to resign at short notice, and made an appeal to the shareholders for compensation, which they incontinently refused. He, like Mr. Shipman, declares the bank lost nothing by him and that he is a much injured man; but after all can we wonder that directors shrink from entrusting power over their funds to a man who yields to the tempting fiend of stock speculation? What depositor would consider his money as safe in such circumstances as it would be in the charge of a steady going manager who eschewed stockbrokers as incarnations of all evil?

The Agra Bank meeting was held on Wednesday, and the report, of which I gave you an abstract a fortnight back, was adopted. A vote of £7,500 was agreed to by the B shareholders to be presented to Mr. Thomson, in recognition of his services in resuscitating the institution.

I had nearly omitted to say that poor Shipman is opposed in the Bankruptcy Court by certain creditors, and his discharge has consequently been adjourned. The ground of the opposition is "rash and hazardous speculation." The worst however that can happen is that his certificate may be suspended for three or six months.

At the Agra Bank meeting some remarks were made which seemed to imply a doubt whether Messrs. Masterman and Co. were quite solvent at the time of the transfer of their business to the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, and whether they had made good all their liabilities. The solicitors of the late firm have written to contradict these imputations, and state that the partners fulfilled their guarantee punctually; that they were in a very prosperous condition at the time of the transfer, and that the stoppage of the late bank was not attributable to the amalgamation; the "gigantic losses" incurred being occasioned by one of the old officers of the Agra and United Service Bank.

About the end of this month an attempt will be made to have an early day fixed by the Court of Queen's Bench for the trial of the directors of Overend, Gurney, and Co. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has been very ill, but is now better, which increases the chance of an early hearing. This case, however, can only be taken at the expense of a multitude of other cases which must be delayed, for the cause list is very full at present. Meanwhile Dr. Adam Thom, the nominal prosecutor, has inserted an advertisement in the papers, announcing that he intends conducting the case himself without the intervention of either counsel or solicitors! Considering that the first men of the bar will be opposed to him, the result will be highly curious. He manifestly trusts to two things—the accumulation of evidence which has already been obtained, and which only needs repeating almost in the words used before the Lord Mayor—and the strong prejudice entertained against the accused. Many people, remembering the old adage, will say that Dr. Thom will ruin his cause by his unpractised advocacy; but I am not so sure that the old gentleman has not made a shrewd guess in the course he has chosen. Of course he is not a lawyer, but it is not so much a question of law as of facts, and these he has at his finger ends. Again, the sight of his gray hairs engaged in a solitary fight against any number of wigs will rally a considerable amount of sympathy; while it is at least conceivable that such antagonists as Serjeant Parry and Mr. Giffard will generously refrain from pressing so hard upon him as they would upon a learned brother who could stand any amount of forensic "cheek" and was not troubled with the possession of much sensibility. Dr. Thom, however, rather spoils the effect of his self-denying announcement by asking for subscriptions. It shows a lack both of prudence and of taste to select this time for sending round the hat.

A fresh batch of failures is among the incidents of the week. Half a dozen small firms, woolstaplers and spinners, are down at Bradford and Halifax. The biggest of them are Mr. John Crossley, a nephew, I believe, of Sir Frank, liabilities £38,000; R. T. Keane and Co., fancy dress manufacturers, Glasgow; William Ingham, manufacturer of Great Harwood, Lancashire; a small manufacturer in Blackburn; J. Oldfield and Co., spinners, Shipden, Halifax; Ogden and Co., woolstaplers of the same place; John Pennington and Co., Colne. A rather important suspension is also announced from "Swansea"—Hallam and Madge, tin plate makers, liabilities from £80,000 to £100,000.

The cotton trade is unchanged in character, but prices are very steady though sales are still small. The imports are less this week, and the stock consequently shows a slight reduction. Short time and lessened working are on the increase, and the strike at Preston shows no signs of abatement. The shipments of cotton manufactures to Bombay in March were as follows:—plain cottons, 16,136,663 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 6,595,739 yards; printed cottons, 3,439,722 yards; and twist, 1,164,712 lbs. There is still a falling off to all the eastern markets, as compared with last year.

Mr. R. W. Crawford, M. P., was elected Governor of the Bank of England on Tuesday, and Mr. George Lyall, Deputy Governor. The Bank return this week shows a further falling off in the bullion and the reserve, although the demand for money for discount purposes is very moderate.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 16th April.

The second stage in the Irish Church campaign has now commenced. Mr. Disraeli met the Conservative members of the House of Commons at Lord Lonsdale's house on Monday afternoon, to the number of 180, and communicated to them the amendments which it had been resolved to propose in committee on the Bill. These amendments are very numerous, and without the context of the various clauses in the Bill itself are not very intelligible at first sight. But a little examination renders them clear enough. According to the *Times* it is difficult to characterise them in respectful terms, since they seem just what some astute practitioner in an inferior court would frame, if he had been told to exert all his ingenuity without regard to the chances of success or to the effect on the minds of the very clients on whose behalf the propositions were advanced. This is a very fair description of the amendments. They are so outrageous as demands, so inconsistent with each other as grounds of legislation, that they will only stimulate the Government and the Liberal party to more resolute efforts, and will probably disunite the Conservatives themselves. If they really are concocted by Mr. Disraeli, we should at once abandon those exalted notions of his tact, strategical skill, and sagacity which some even among the Liberals entertain, and rather consider him as a mere novice in political warfare, a general who can no more manage a dignified retreat than he can fight a winning battle. But I incline to think Mr. Disraeli is only the putative father of these amendments; the most active originator I take to be Lord Cairns, who is too much in a passion to be willing even to seem to concede anything, and who has all the cunning of a sharp attorney without the art to conceal it. The amendments abound with traps, but they are so visible that the greenest Liberal can hardly be taken in. At the outset a fight is to be made on the question of disestablishment—as it will be proposed that the word "disestablished" be struck out. Then the year from which disestablishment is to commence is to be, if possible, changed from 1871 to 1872: this is the mildest of the amendments. Then comes a swarm of propositions about the property, of so monstrous a character, that we must hope the House of Commons will not even pay them the compliment of discussing them. The sum total of their significance I may best explain by saying that should they be carried, the surplus fund on which Mr. Gladstone calculated will disappear, and a grant from the State would even be necessary to finish off the process of disestablishment! It is asked that, in addition to what the Government Bill grants, all the episcopal residences and parsonages should be transferred to the new Church body—which Mr. Disraeli assumes will be formed, though the Irish Churchmen declare they will do nothing of the sort—free from any charge or obligation; that four times the aggregate annual income of all the incumbents should also be handed over as a nucleus of a sustentation fund for curates, &c.; that a sum of £200,000 should be given to the Church body to pay its expenses; that fourteen times the average cost of repairing all the churches, and fourteen times the aggregate salaries of parish clerks and sextons should be handed over as a second sustentation fund; that the limit of 1860 for private endowments should be rejected, and that the Commissioners should be empowered to go back to any date they please in deciding what property should be left in the hands of the new Church; and, lastly, that all grants of confiscated lands made by Elizabeth and the Stuarts should be transferred to the Church body. Each of these propositions is utterly inadmissible, and will be treated as such. If *all* of these were carried the effect would be what I have stated; but the intention is to get one or two smuggled in, in order to save as much "out of the fire" as possible, using Lord Stanley's idea and words. The dodge is, however, too transparent, and the ingenious amender has completely overshot his mark. Arguments against each will be easy to produce, and the Ministerialists will unite as one man to defeat them. Even Sir Roundell Palmer, who is as able as he is honest, will refuse to march through Coventry with such supporters. Mr. Gladstone may well say of his opponents—"The Lord hath delivered them into our hands." If Mr. Disraeli and his friends had had the sense to claim moderate concessions it would have been difficult to avoid yielding a little, for there is a strong disposition to deal generously with the disendowed Church; but preposterous demands save all trouble and consideration to the Government. No delicacy is required in saying no, and the Ministry may say it amid general approbation.

The amendments then have actually increased the chances of the Bill passing at it stands. Those which proceed from the Liberal side of the House, the most awkward of which was to be moved by Mr. Aytoun, the member for Kirkcaldy, will soon be disposed of. When the House assembled last night, however, the motion to go into committee was met at the outset by an amendment moved by Mr. Newdegate, that the House go into committee on that day six months, and the whole sitting was wasted in this discussion. I say wasted, because the principle of the Bill had been amply discussed in the debate on the second reading, and, so far as that point was concerned, the result was a foregone conclusion. Was it reasonable to suppose that a House which had affirmed a certain opinion by a majority of 118, would reverse its judgment? Of course the Conservatives knew it would not, but several of the younger members wanted to deliver their souls by homilies addressed to their constituents, and so they twaddled for five mortal hours, with the result that Mr. Newdegate was defeated by a majority of 126,—eight more than carried the second reading. To-night the debate in committee on the amendments will fairly begin. Mr. Aytoun's amendment, being in the form of an instruction, is strictly speaking out of order, and has been so declared by the speaker, but he may vary its terms if he pleases. Whether he does so or not, matters not one iota. His proposal will be rejected, and so will every one of Mr. Disraeli's, by overwhelming majorities, except such as Mr. Gladstone may consent to adopt. I believe he will accept none, having already introduced certain slight modifications himself, which will make the measure work more smoothly, and this is all he thinks requisite.

I spoke of the discussion last night being a waste of time—but it was not wholly so. It brought out with pleasing distinctness, the irreconcileable divisions of opinion within the ranks of the Conservatives, and the splendid discipline of the Government forces. In previous letters I spoke of the differences of view entertained by Mr. Disraeli's followers, and as we go deeper into the subject debated, these become more prominent. Last night, for instance, a Mr. Greene, the eccentric member for Bury St. Edmunds, in the course of a forcible-feeble speech against the Bill, expressed himself in favour of a division of the Church property between the Protestant and Roman Catholics. This is what Lord Stanley would do, but the Newdegates and Charleys would regard such an arrangement as only adding a deeper dye to the original sin of sacrilege. Again, one of the most efficient speeches delivered against the Bill on the second reading was by Dr. Ball, one of the members for Dublin University, who expressed himself in favour of the levelling up policy. But last night, his colleague, Mr. Lefroy, announced his total dissent from this opinion, and the Conference of Irish Churchmen, held under the presidency of the Primate in Dublin, has just come to a similar conclusion against any endowment of the Roman Catholics. The Conservatives then are united in nothing but a blind hostility to the Bill; once broach the subject of an alternative policy, and the party disintegrates into a chaos of conflicting opinions and prejudices. As for the unity of the Liberals, it is simply admirable. Last night showed Mr. Gladstone that he could count upon a majority prepared to follow him anywhere and do anything within the range of political principles he had enunciated. They attended the House during all those weary hours, refrained from taking part in the debate, though often taunted for their silence, and then at the close came up in a solid phalanx, 355 strong to back their leader. I feel convinced this union will be strengthened rather than otherwise by the senseless course Mr. Disraeli is pursuing, first in putting preposterous amendments forward, and then in encouraging his followers to a policy of stolid obstruction and factious delay.

Mr. Lowe's Budget was a subject of animated discussion on Monday night last, when a number of leading City men, Mr. Thomas Baring included, pointed out certain disadvantages connected with the proposed change in the collection of the taxes. The Government, it is feared, will pay too much money into the Bank of England by the new plan in the January-March quarter, and too little in the October-December period, so that the Bank will have in the first case too decided a control over the money market, and in the second case will have too strong a hold of the Government, which would then have to borrow for its needs. There is something in the objection, but it is one which unfortunately Mr. Lowe can do nothing to meet, for if he consents to make some of the taxes due, say in July instead of January, he will be without that receipt at the beginning of the year which is to form the surplus his remissions are based upon, and he might have to confess a heavy deficit in April 1870. I hardly anticipate therefore he will concede any important modification. I don't think the Budget gets more popular, as it becomes better known. It is too complicated for average apprehension, and the instinct of most people teaches them to question the reality of remissions which are contingent on receipts nine months hence. My objection to the Budget is exactly the reverse of this. It is, that the remissions are certain and immediate; the surplus only contingent and remote. The principle I take to be wholly wrong, and I can well conceive the scorn with which Mr. Gladstone would have denounced it had Sir George Cornewall Lewis, for instance, proposed the scheme eight or nine years ago

ASE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

(From a Calcutta Correspondent.)

On Monday, the 3rd inst., the printer of the *Englishman* appeared before the High Court to show cause against the rule *nisi* of the Court in the matter of contempt of court alleged to have been committed by the publication of certain articles and letters animadverting on the proceedings of the Chief Justice in Mr. Tayler's case and inviting a rupee subscription for the payment of the fine inflicted on that gentleman. Messrs. Kennedy, Paul, and Evans appeared for the defence. An affidavit was put in by the defendant to the effect that he was a paid servant of the *Englishman* and had published the matter which formed the subject of the charge by the orders of his superior, Captain Fenwick, the Editor of the paper, and, Captain Fenwick having admitted his sole responsibility for the matter in question, the rule against the printer was discharged, the Chief Justice observing that in accepting the responsibility of the publications in question, Captain Fenwick had adopted the course which would suggest itself to every honourable man The Chief Justice called for reproduction of the subscription list, remarking that he had no wish to see the names if the subscribers did not desire them to be given up, and no intention of proceeding against any of the subscribers, his only object being to ascertain whether the list showed the object with which they had subscribed, viz., to help Mr. Tayler, or as an expression of opinion on the merits of the case. Mr. Kennedy observed that there was no heading to the list containing this information. The Chief Justice then called for the letters, remarking that they might show with what object the money was sent. The Chief Justice wished distinctly to understand whether the list was a complete list of all the subscribers, or only of those who had consented that their names should be given up. On its being stated that the list only contained the names of those persons who were willing that they should be published, the list was received by the Court.

Mr. Kennedy then proceeded to argue against the rule in a speech which occupied six hours and was not finished when the Court rose. He first contended that the High Court, by its charter, could only deal with the offence under the Penal Code, when it would come under the section referring to defamation, and then the matter complained of, being an expression in good faith of an opinion regarding the merits of a decision of a Court, would fall within the fifth exception. Mr. Kennedy also contended for a distinction between the formation of an opinion in good faith, and its expression in good faith when formed, maintaining that an opinion might be expressed in good faith, even though it might have been formed without full examination. The learned counsel further argued that the Court had a discretionary power in such a case as this, to proceed summarily for a contempt, or to lay a criminal information. Contempt of Court had been divided by high authority into three classes, the last of which was when the offence was of the nature of a defamation or libel published out of Court and after the decision of the case, and when therefore it could not interrupt the business of the Court or influence the Court in its decision. In cases of this last nature, not only did no necessity exist for the summary proceeding, which it was incumbent on the Court to adopt where the contempt was in its presence, or that of its officers, and obstructive of its business; but for the last hundred years there had not been a single instance in which the Court had proceeded summarily. In all such cases the Court had adopted the less invidious and more constitutional course of filing a criminal information, when the defendant was no longer liable to be tried by the party defamed, sitting as judge in his own case, but by a jury with whom it rested to say what was and what was not a libel. A large number of precedents were brought forward by the learned counsel in support of this position; the arguments on which occupied the greater part of the day; and high authorities were quoted as having held on the Bench that this course was alone consistent with the dignity of the Court. The Chief Justice then remarked that the charge was one of advertising to get up a demonstration against the Court, which was not criticism, and which was a contempt, whereon the learned counsel very ably urged that the Chief Justice was responsible for having himself challenged the verdict of public opinion and proceeded to quote that part of his judgment in Mr. Tayler's case, in which His Lordship had said:—

"I am a servant of the public, and I respect their opinion. If they believe that I have exercised in an arbitrary, tyrannical, or oppressive manner the great powers which have been entrusted to me, or if they believe that I have exercised them unconstitutionally, let them express that opinion in a manner which cannot be misunderstood, and I am ready to bow to their verdict. But I shall not accept the expressions of a few newspapers as the general expression of public opinion. If ever I have the misfortune to lose, whether justly or otherwise, the confidence of the public, I shall be ready to lay down those powers which, without that confidence, I shall be no longer able to exercise for the public good."

The advertisement of the *Englishman* for subscriptions to a fund which it appeared was not originated by Captain Fenwick, was such an appeal to public opinion; and it was difficult to see how else public opinion could be arrived at. The very fact that the opinion expressed by Captain Fenwick in the advertisement was endorsed by so large a number of the public was fatal to the presumption of its being *malâ fide*. A number of the letters accompanying the subscriptions were read to show what the opinions of the subscribers were; and some of these letters animadverting on the decision caused great laughter in the Court. One subscriber thought it was a pity the subscription had not been limited to four annas, to enable two thousand persons to express their opinion instead of five hundred.

The learned counsel further offered to prove by evidence that it was the general belief in Court on Tuesday, when the Chief Justice suggested to Mr. Tayler to publish his apology and retract the imputations against the native Justice, that the Chief Justice intended to accept compliance as a full satisfaction for the offence. Mr. Kennedy reminded the Chief Justice that he had not on that day suggested to Mr. Tayler any further defect in the apology than the absence of the retractation which he subsequently made.

The learned counsel remarked at length on the vast change that had occurred since the precedents in the position of the press and on the great extension of the area of its functions and of its liberty; and he reminded the Court that if general and serious dissatisfaction existed with its decision, it was not in this way that it could be repressed. The public press was the means of giving vent to feelings that would otherwise find expression in secret illegal assemblies and conspiracies, and to attempt to repress, thereby terrifying the press, was like loading the safety valve of a boiler to prevent an explosion.

On Tuesday the Court resumed the hearing of the case. After Mr. Kennedy had concluded his arguments, Mr. Paul took up the case, and reviewed in a most eloquent speech, which lasted till late in the afternoon, all the precedents bearing on the subject of the rule *nisi*, and the state of the law and of public opinion in England as regards the power of the Courts. He showed that in the case of the older precedents, the views of the judges on questions of principle were so totally different to those held at the present day, that the precedents must be taken subject to an examination of the reasons on which they were based. It must be shown that the reasons were sound and consistent with the spirit of the age. The learned counsel adduced some striking instances in which the decision of the judge was prefaced with dicta which no judge of the present day would for a moment endorse. He also went over all the authorities and showed that with the exception of one doubtful case, there was no instance in which the Courts had made use of their power to proceed summarily in the case of contempts committed out of Court, and not pending the decision of the suit. The learned counsel drew particular attention to a decision of Sir Samuel Romilly on this point, in which there was a most flagrant contempt of the class in question, reflecting most seriously on the honesty of the judge, but Sir Samuel Romilly, while holding that the Court had the power to punish summarily, refused to do so, though it was a party and not the Court itself that had moved in the matter. Then, after some length of time, Sir Samuel Romilly had, after mature consideration, retracted so much of his judgment as had attributed to the Court even the power to punish in such cases. Mr. Paul then proceeded to argue the question whether there had been any contempt, and whether the published criticisms published in the *Englishman* must not be held to be *bonâ fide*. He pointed out what had been the general opinion in Court regarding the effect that would follow the compliance of Mr. Tayler with the suggestions of the Chief Justice, and showed that that opinion arose naturally from the action of the Chief Justice. With reference to the dictum in the Chief Justice's judgment in Tayler's case that an apology cannot altogether condone the offence, he showed that in other cases it had been allowed so to operate. On the Chief Justice explaining that he meant that the Court was not legally bound to condone, Mr. Paul remarked that it was bound by the expectation it had created.

The learned counsel pointed out that the Chief Justice had not suggested any other shortcoming in the apology of Tuesday than the absence of retractation, and that thus Mr. Tayler and the public had been led to suppose that this was the sole defect. The Chief Justice here observed that "the Court was not Mr. Tayler's adviser."

Mr. Paul further contended that Mr. Tayler had ground for feeling hurt at the terms of Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter's judgment.

The following report of the proceedings on Wednesday, when the case was concluded, we take from the *Indian Daily News*:—

The above matter was concluded this day.

In the course of Mr. Paul's address, the Chief Justice observed that it was not his intention to punish Captain Fenwick, if the learned counsel assured the Court, as he seemed to imply by his argument, that Captain Fenwick, in writing the word "cruel," did not mean to imply anything more than that the sentence of the Court was unduly severe and harsh. His Lordship considered from the quotation with which the article of the 26th April was headed, and from the words "cruel sentence" in the body of the article, that what it was intended to convey was, that the Judge's object was to give Mr. Tayler physical pain, it was to gratify His Lordship's own particular desire to punish Mr. Tayler, and not for the due administration of justice, and for the vindication of the honor and dignity of the bench. His Lordship also considered that the one-rupee subscription list, which had been announced by the advertisement, had been got up by Captain Fenwick, for the purpose of denouncing the judgment, and that it was intended as a demonstration of the public feeling and to intimidate the Judge from doing that which, he said, he would have done in the case of Mr. Tayler, had the latter not admitted that he was the writer of the articles, which contained certain reflections on the judgment of Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. This, taken in connection with a previous article which contained a threat that if Sir Barnes Peacock carried out his intention to issue an attachment against the printer, he would "raise such a storm, &c." led His Lordship to come to that conclusion. But since Mr. Paul assured the Court that Captain Fenwick did not intend to impute to the Judge any improper motives, or give him any offence and as Captain Fenwick, when the printer was served with a notice, had immediately signified his intention not to publish any more articles, or to receive subscriptions, His Lordship would not pass any punishment on that gentleman.

Mr. Paul said that it would be unnecessary for him, after what had fallen from His Lordship, to take up any further time of the Court. Captain Fenwick disclaimed any intention on his part to give His Lordship any offence, nor did he intend by the use of the word "cruel" to mean that His Lordship had, purely to gratify his own desire, inflicted the punishment on Mr. Tayler. His Lordship could not possibly have had any feeling in the matter, because the libel for which Mr. Tayler was punished was not a libel on His Lordship, but upon Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter.

Mr. Kennedy said that he would like to know from their Lordships whether they considered the getting up of a subscription or that kind for a person would, under any circumstances, be considered a contempt of Court. He was desirous of knowing that from their Lordships as a very important principle was involed in it.

The Chief Justice said that he had no doubt that the way in which the present subscription had been got up, that it was a contempt of Court. Each case would be governed by its own circumstances. He would not say that the getting up of a subscription simply to pay a defendant's fine was a contempt of Court. His object in this case was not to punish, but to show that the line of conduct adopted by the *Englishman*, with reference to Mr. Tayler's case, was a contempt of Court.

Mr. Justice Macpherson said that it appeared to him clearly from all that appeared in the *Englishman* both before and after Mr. Tayle's case, an impression was intended to be conveyed to the effect that the Chief Justice, in passing sentence on Mr. Tayler, was actuated by a vindictive spirit, and that the public were called upon to support the Editor in getting up a demonstration showing that an attempt had been made to encroach upon the liberties of the press. However, since Mr. Paul withdrew the intention of any such imputation, nothing further need be said. With reference to the Court having the power to try a charge of contempt, he had no doubt that it had. The case of Mr. Piffard and Captain Francis, which came before eleven Judges in the Appellate Court, was a very different case from the present one. In that case Mr. Francis, who was altogether a stranger, and had been to the Judge's house with a message from Mr. Piffard, nine of the eleven Judges had held that it was not a contempt of Court. But in the case of Mr. Piffard, he, being an advocate of the Court, was subject to its jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice said that it would have given His Lordship very great pain, if a person did not come forward and admit the authorship of the articles complained of, to be obliged to take any steps against the printer and publisher of the paper. He thought that Captain Fenwick had acted very honourably in coming forward and making that admission. His Lordship also thought that Captain Fenwick did what was right and proper, as it was the duty of every honourable and honest man to withdraw the imputation that he had used the word in the bad sense in which it had been taken, and that he meant to imply that the sentence was severe. His Lordship's only object in dealing with this case summarily, was with reference to those advertisements, denouncing the judgment of the Chief Justice, and attributing his object to be an attack on the liberty of the press. His Lordship has already stated that he was an unflinching advocate for the freedom of the press. He did not claim to be free from unfair criticism from all his public acts. All that he claimed was that there should be no wilful misrepresentation, or concealment of facts in such criticisms. It appeared to His Lordship that the public press and the Judges were all institutions for the public and his opinion was that the more public men were subject to criticism the better, except that that did not take place by conceal ment of facts, or by a wilful misrepresentation of the real circumstances of the case. With this explanation, the rule would be discharged.

THE LOSS OF THE "JOHN BELLAMY."

In regard to the loss of the *John Bellamy*, near Rangoon, we observe it stated positively that there were no lives lost. An investigation was being held by the Master Attendant, Moulmein.

Captain McCorkindale, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Theduba*, has furnished the Calcutta papers with the following information respecting the wreck:—

"28th ultimo, at 4-40 P.M., about 1½ mile off, passed the ship *John Bellamy* on shore on a reef of rocks 2½ miles S. W. by S. of the Island Coronge, 3½ miles from the mainland, and 26 miles north of Cape Negrais; the sea was washing over her stern, the bow from 12 to 15 feet out of water; all masts and yards standing; lower topsails set, upper topsails, courses, topgallan, sails, royals and jibs hanging loose, all boats gone! wreck seemingly abandoned, a heavy swell rolling in all along the coast, weather fine." It is wondered what could possibly have taken this ship so much out of the proper track, in the beginning of April, for ships bound to England.

EXECUTION OF A '57 REBEL.

The sentence of death passed on Ramtahul Singh, sepoy of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry, by Mr. H. G. Keene, Judge of Azimgurh, for the murder of Lieutenant C. W. Hutchinson, having been confirmed by the High Court, N. W. P., was carried into effect on the morning of the 29th April. With reference to the disposal of his body, it is strange that being a Hindoo he begged that the rites of sepulture by interment be performed, and that on no account was his corpse to be burnt in accordance with the dictates of his religion. On being asked the reason, he said that he did not wish half of his body to become a prey for dogs and vultures. When he reached the scaffold, wishing the Hindoos the usual "ram ram," and the Mahomedans, "salaam," he mounted the ladder without assistance, and protesting his innocence to the last, was launched into eternity. A day previous to his execution Ramtahul Singh received a letter by post from some one signing himself "Akbar," who seemed to be over-anxious for the prisoner's family. The letter accused Ramtahul Singh of dilatoriness in not corresponding with Akbar since his arrest, and concluded with the cool advice, that should "hanging be in his *kismut*," he must not fail to urge on the Government to undertake the guardianship of his four children by demanding that some kind of provision be made for them.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BILLIARD PLAYING.

The following few "wrinkles" on billiard playing will interest all lovers of the game. The great secret of success at billiards, says the famous Mr. Roberts, the champion player, "is the power of making strokes *at any given strength*, combined with an exact knowledge of how the balls will be left by each particular exertion of force. A succession of brilliant strokes with the balls in difficult positions may be very showy; but it is no more billiards than the] Balaclava charge was war. Billiards consists in playing easy strokes with such perfect mastery over the balls as always to leave an easy stroke to follow. This degree of excellence can only be obtained by assiduous practice, combined with natural gifts; for even people who call themselves pretty good players are perfectly conscious of their total inability to make certain strokes at any strength except one. A knowledge of how the balls will be left is within the reach of any man of decent memory who will take the trouble to observe the game closely during a year or two's constant play. It is when he tries to act on this knowledge that he finds the difference between himself and scientific players. And there cannot be a doubt that the first thing for a man to do, after he has learned the ordinary strokes, is to practise them by himself; at every degree of strength, till he finds it makes little or no difference to him whether he hits sharply or gently. When he can do this he may call himself a good player. Let him mind the simple strokes; the brilliant ones will take care of themselves."

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales is promised a new and splendid source of wealth. Rich mines of cinnabar have been discovered at Cudgegong, near Mudgee, which return, according to the following certificate by a scientific chemist, nearly 50 per cent. of pure quicksilver:—"I certify that the produce in pure mercury obtained during the experiment yesterday was 49 lbs. from 105 lbs. of rough mineral.—(Signed) Charles Watt." It is said that the specimen of ore operated on was by no means of more than average purity. Now ten per cent. of quicksilver would pay expenses and return fair profit. Mercury, it appears, is worth at Sydney two shillings a pound. The ore can be carried even now from the mine to Sydney at £5 the ton, exclusive, of course, of the expense of mining. It is said the ore can be obtained in tons of thousands of tons. The mine, so far as hitherto explored, is confined to the property of five fortunate proprietors.—*Pioneer.*

We have heard much of the wonderful exactitude of the dimensions of the great pyramid; it appears, however, that the base of it is not a perfect square. The corners of the sockets for the four corners of the pyramid are perfectly preserved in the rock in which they are cut; the lengths of the four sides have been ascertained by Mr. Inglis, a practical engineer to be as follows: One side is 9,120 inches long; another is 6 inches less 9,114; the other two are 18 inches less, viz., 9,102. Such discrepancies do not favor the idea that the praymid is "a revelation"—*Bombay Guardian.*

At a recent meeting of the Microscopical Society of Liverpool, Mr. Henderson exhibited a slide of micrographic writing on glass on which the 2nd chapter of John's Gospel was written in 1-2000 of an inch. As that chapter is only 1-1600th of the whole Bible it follows that the entire Scriptures of the Old and New Testament might be written in a space less than an inch square—*Bombay Guardian.*

The Queen's Birth Day—the day fixed for the celebration of the Queen's birthday has by Her Majesty's command been changed from Saturday, May 29th to Wednesday, June the 2nd.

BOMBAY.

Passengers by the English Mail.—The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Rangoon*, Captain E. G. Baker, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and child.
For Suez.—General Malcolm and Mr. M. Chatfield.

Fort Police Poor-Box.—We are asked to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 50 for the Fort Police poor-box from Mr. J. S. Hurrell.

Small Cause Court.—Mr. Spencer on Saturday gave a verdict in favour of Vincent Braganza and against M. Kennedy, for Rs. 141, the amount of a written acknowledgment given by defendant on the 24th February 1867.

The Burglary by a gang of Thieves.—On Saturday last Mr. R. H. Showell committed Rowjee Essoo, Mahadoo Suntoo, and Peerajee Suddoo, to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for house-breaking by night, having made preparation for causing hurt, &c.

The s. s. "Cashmere," Captain Dickinson, arrived on Saturday from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—Colonel Warner, Dr. and Mrs. Pelly, Mr. and Mrs. West, General Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. and Mrs. Burney.

Indo-European Telegraph.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph forwarded a telegram to Government on Saturday, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran. The latest dates from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, were 6th May, *via* Russia 22nd April.

The Rev. Mr. Du Bois.—We learn on good authority (says the *Bangalore Herald*) that the Rev. Mr. Du Bois of Bombay has telegraphed from that city to say that he closes with the offer of the committee of Bishop Cotton's School. He will probably arrive in Bangalore and take charge of the school about the beginning of June.

Malabar Point.—We are informed that by some misunderstanding on the part of the police doing duty at Malabar Point, many persons have, since the departure of His Excellency the Governor to Mahabuleshwur, been refused permission to enter the Government House grounds, but that the mistake has now been rectified and the public will henceforward be permitted to visit the grounds during the absence of His Excellency.

Address and Presentation to Mr. Russel Aitken.—The subordinates of Mr. Russel Aitken, late Executive Engineer to the Municipality, have presented him with an address and a handsomely ornamented silver cup, on his retirement from the Municipality. The address was elegantly printed on a parchment paper, at the Bombay Education Society's Press, and the cup, valued at Rs. 250, bore the following inscription:—"Tribute of the subordinates of Russel Aitken, Esq., on his retirement from the Municipality." We learn that Mr. Aitken leaves for Europe by the next mail steamer.

Dr. Gray, Medical Missionary.—We regret very much to hear of the death of Dr. Gray, Medical Missionary of the U. P. Mission in Rajpootana. He had been suffering some time from severe diarrhœa, and the only hope of a favourable change appeared to be in getting to the sea. On the 5th of last month he left Nusseerabad for Calcutta accompanied by the Rev. W. Martin. He daily became weaker, and on the 19th breathed his last at Halena, 55 miles beyond Agra, aged 32. "He was very undemonstrative and said little of his own feelings in prospect of death, but we cannot doubt that he met the last enemy fully prepared." Mr. Martin returned with the body to Agra where the funeral took place on the 20th. Dr. Gray had been a little over a year in the Mission field.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A Good Suggestion.—About 200 persons are drowned in wells in the N. W. Provinces, every month, it is said. Taking the whole of India, the number of those who thus lose their lives, must be immense. Years ago we pointed out that it would be a desirable municipal arrangement to see that every well is supplied with a rope or chain or ladder, or some means of ascent and descent. A mere rope made fast to a stancheon at the top would often be the means of saving life. A few months ago, a man was seen to throw himself into a well on the Esplanade, opposite the lines of the Marine Battalion. Several persons were instantly on the spot; but some time elapsed before a rope could be brought, and before the man's body was taken out twenty minutes had elapsed, and life was extinct. Since we made the suggestion, 1,000 lives have probably been lost in the wells and tanks of Bombay, but no one seems to feel any responsibility in the matter.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

On the 15th ultimo, the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace forwarded a letter to Government, stating in reply to Government letter, No. 742, dated 22nd March, 1869, the points in connection with the municipal administration which the Justices desired to be investigated by a Commission, and that till the report of the Commission was laid before them, they reserved the expression of their opinion as to the best remedy for the existing rules. The following is the Government reply thereto:—

General Department, Bombay Castle, 8th May, 1869.

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 63, dated the 15th ult., on the subject of the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the existing system of municipal administration.

2. In my previous communication (No. 742, dated the 22nd March, 1869,) the Worshipful Bench were requested to point out the defects in the existing arrangements, and the remedies they would propose to apply. In your letter under acknowledgment you state that the experience of the last three years has shown in what respects the Act required to be amended; you enumerate the four points which the Justices desire should be investigated by a Commission; and you add that the Bench are not prepared at present to suggest the mode by which they would themselves propose to remedy the defects, which experience has shown to exist in the system and administration of the Municipality.

3. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council must remind the Bench that they have not complied with the request that has been made to them. No defects have been pointed out, nor have any remedies been suggested; but only certain general heads of enquiry indicated.

4. The first head for the proposed enquiry is "The relation in which the Municipal Commissioner ought to stand to the Bench of Justices in order to give that body an efficient control over his proceedings." It is inferred that the Bench consider the present relations between themselves and the Commissioner not satisfactory, and that they find themselves unable to exercise an efficient control over his proceedings. His Excellency in Council thinks it necessary that this should be distinctly stated as the opinion of the Bench; and that the Justices should indicate what further powers are necessary to enable them to exercise the control desired.

5. The second head is "The introduction of a better system of checking and auditing the municipal expenditure." His Excellency in Council does not know in what respect the existing Act is deemed defective. As at present advised he is inclined to think the Justices have not availed themselves of its provisions to the full extent allowed, especially in respect to the powers granted them for supervising income and expenditure. By sections 33 and 36, the Justices have the fullest powers with respect to the preparation of the budget, and there is no apparent reason why they should not insist on the Commissioner rendering his accounts monthly, showing under each head of disbursement the total expenditure, the total budget provision, and the balance remaining unexpended. This is the course that is adopted with imperial expenditure, and it is found to afford a thoroughly efficient check. The very stringent provisions of section 36 with respect to independent audit have not, it is believed, been made use of.

6. The third head is "The improvement of the present system of the incidence and collection of municipal taxation." Government do not understand how the existing Act bears upon this point; but will be happy to attend to any suggestions the Justices may have to offer.

7. The fourth and last head is "The amendment of the provisions of the Act in regard to sanitation." On this point also His Excellency the Governor in Council must request the Worshipful Bench will state in what respect the present Act is wanting and the alterations they deem necessary.

8. The Worshipful Bench having undertaken the charge of the Municipality according to the provisions of the Act now in force, His Excellency in Council considers it rests with them to point out the precise alterations which they may deem necessary, or else to explain why they are not prepared to undertake a duty which *prima facie* belongs to them.

9. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council thinks it inexpedient to refer to a Commission general questions involving radical changes in the constitution of the Municipality. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council a Commission is not a suitable tribunal to which to refer such an enquiry. General questions of the kind should be considered in the first instance by the Justices themselves. They involve points regarding which great diversity of opinion will probably be found to exist, the discussion of which would rightly come within the province of a public body like the Justices, whose decision would carry with it far more weight than that of any Commission which could be appointed.—I have, &c.,

F. R. S. Wyllie,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—7TH MAY.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

IMPORTANT DECISION TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

Veerjee Nursey and Co. vs. Knoop and Co.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, vakeel, for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Prentis for the defendants.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said—The question raised in this suit is one of some importance to dealers in cotton. The facts of the case are these: On the 26th of February last, the plaintiffs entered into an agreement with the defendants, of which the following is a translation:—"To Messrs. Knoop and Co., written by the undersigned merchants. We have agreed to sell you new Hingunghaut cotton at the rate of Rs. 283 per candy. We agree to give you immediate delivery by offering you ready cotton for your selection. Veerjee Nursey and Co. Twenty-five candies." On the 28th of February, an assistant in the defendants' firm, attended at the plaintiffs' depôt at Colaba, where a large quantity of cotton was stored, and selected or passed thirty bales. These bales were half pressed. They were, as is customary after being passed, stamped with the defendant's mark by his muccadum, who on the same day weighed and removed the bales to the screws for the purpose of being passed. As the weight of the thirty bales did not make up the twenty-five candies contracted to be supplied, on the morning of the 1st March the same assistant again went to the spot and selected six more bales. These were also stamped, but were not removed from the depôt. On the afternoon of the same day Mr. Bickerdike, who represented the defendants' firm, learning that some of the first lot of thirty bales had, on being examined at the screws, been found to contain cotton of two descriptions, went there and carefully examined the bales. In making this examination the cloth was entirely removed from the ends of the bales. Thirteen bales were found to contain Hingunghaut and Oomrawuttee cotton mixed together, and one bale two qualities of Hingunghaut cotton. Mr. Bickerdike thereupon addressed a letter to the plaintiffs, informing them that fourteen bales were "falsely packed" and "unmerchantable," and requiring them to take them back and deliver fourteen other bales containing cotton of the description mentioned in the contract. This the plaintiffs refused to do, alleging that as the defendant had "selected, approved, stamped, weighed, and taken delivery" of the bales, the transaction was complete; and that they were nto bound to change the cotton. They also refused to deliver the six other bales which had been passed unless the defendant waived his alleged right to return them in the event of the cotton, on subsequent examination, being found inferior or of a mixed description. This the defendant declined to do. Several other letters passed between the parties. Eventually the six bales in the hands of the plaintiffs, and the fourteen bales rejected by the defendants, were surveyed (both parties declining each to attend the survey of his opponent) and sold by auction. The plaintiffs now seek to recover from the defendant the balance of the purchase money of the thirty bales, and the loss which they have sustained by the re-sale, on his account, of the six bales. The defendant, on the other hand, contends that, notwithstanding that the bales had been passed at the depôt and removed, as the cotton was found to be mixed and not of the description contracted to be sold, the plaintiffs were bound by the custom of the trade to take it back. He, therefore, claims to set-off against the balance of the purchase money the loss he has sustained by the resale of the fourteen bales, and he denies his liability to take delivery of the six bales on the conditions under which they were offered. He has paid into Court Rs. 69-1-2. Two questions arise in this case. Did the fourteen bales contain cotton of two descriptions? 2. If they did, were the plaintiffs bound by the custom of the trade to take back the cotton and give other cotton in exchange, after the bales had been passed by the defendant at the depôt and removed therefrom? As to the first question, there is the testimony of Mr. Bickerdike, Mr. Anderson, the muccadum, and the broker—all men of experience and judgment in the selection of cotton—that the bales did contain Hingunghaut and Oomrawutee cotton mixed together. Mr. Bickerdike described the cotton as Hingunghaut and Oomeawutee in layers. The plaintiffs had notice of the survey, and if they were bound under certain conditions to take back the bales, it was their duty, for the protection of their own interests, to have been present at it or to have appointed a surveyor to represent them. On the evidence of these witnesses, I can come to no other conclusion than that the bales were in the state described by the term "falsely packed." The second question, namely, whether after the bales had been passed, stamped, weighed, and removed from the depôt, the cotton was found to be mixed and not according to contract, the defendant was entitled to return them, remains to be disposed of. The defendant contends that it is almost impossible thoroughly to examine the bales at the depôt. Admittedly, the usual mode of examination, and which was followed in the present case, is to cut a slit in the wrapper at one end of the bale, and to thrust into the bale, through the slit, an iron hook (called in the Goozerathee language "seeg,") and draw out a sample of the cotton. If this sample is of the description mentioned in the contract, the bale is passed and stamped. It is urged on behalf of the defendant, that this examination at the depôt is necessarily be of a superficial character; that the bales at the depôt are stored either in lines one upon another, or side by side; that one end or perhaps a corner of a bale only is exposed to admit of the hook being introduced to extract the sample, which at that end or corner may be of the right description, while the cotton at the other end of the bale may be very different; that this, together with the want of space at the depôts, and the short time which is devoted to the examination which there takes place, do not allow of a complete inspection of the bale; that, in the case of half pressed bales particularly, the sample which is drawn out by the hook is no criterion of the bulk of the bale; in short, it is urged that the examination at the depôt amounts to this, that the bale, so far as appears from the sample extracted, is according to contract, and that the stamping is for the purpose of identification—a uniform custom, and not an admission that the entire contents of the bale have been approved. To establish that it is the custom to reject bales after they have been stamped and removed, the following witnesses were called:—Mr. Anderson, of the firm of Finlay, Clark, and Co.; Mr. Vix, of Jules, Siegfried and Co.; Mr. Hector, of Graham and Co.; and Mr. Manuel, of Ralli Brothers—all conected with firms who are large purchasers of cotton. The evidence of these gentlemen is uniform, that, it is an every-day practice to reject cotton which, after it has been passed at and removed from the depôt, is discovered at the screws not to be of the description contracted to be sold. Two of these gentlemen, Messrs. Anderson and Vix, have deposed that the plaintiffs' firm is one of several cotton dealers to whom they have returned cotton under similar circumstances. Against the testimony of these witnesses, no rebutting evidence has been called for the plaintiffs. Mr. Hormusjee, on their behalf, urged that, after the bales had been passed and stamped, the rule *caveat emptor* applied, and that in these cases in which cotton had been returned, it was not done as a matter of right, but that it was received by the dealers with the view of keeping up their conection with a good customer. In support of this, however, no evidence has been adduced. It was further urged that the custom was an unreasonable one, and that after the bales had been removed, the vendor had no security that the cotton would not be adulterated by the purchaser. Looking at the very cursory nature of the examination which is held at the depôt, it does not appear to me unreasonable that this examination should not be considered as an absolute admission, on the part of the purchaser, that the bulk of the cotton in the bale is according to contract, and that it ought not to prelude him from rejecting it if it is afterwards found to be so. Of course in such cases, if the defect is not discovered until after the bales have been opened at the screws, a question will arise as to the identity of the cotton. No such question, however, has been raised in this case. It is admitted that the bales re-sold by the defendant were those which were delivered to him by the plaintiffs. On the ground, therefore, that the fourteen bales were fraudulently packed, and that the defendant was unable, without any negligence on his part, to ascertain the quality of the bulk of the cotton by the examination held at the depôt, I am of opinion that the defendant was entitled by the custom of the trade to return the bales notwithstanding that they had been stamped and removed. When I say that the bales were fraudulently packed, I do not, in the slightest degree, intend to impute any fraud to the plaintiffs personally: they received the bales in a half-pressed state from the interior of the country, and are in no way responsible for the packing. With regard to the six bales which were passed and stamped, the evidence shows that these bales did not contain any adulterated cotton; and as the defendant was invited to a survey, at which the quality of the bulk of the cotton in these bales might have been ascertained, he ought to have attended it, and is liable in damages for not taking delivery of them; but as the plaintiffs have failed to prove the amount of the damages, I can only allow a nominal sum beyond the amount paid into Court. Judgment for plaintiffs for Rs. 70-1-2 and costs.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Rawson William Rawson, Esq., C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Islands of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and their Dependencies.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Sir Benjamin Chitley Campbell Pine, Knt., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, and their Dependencies.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Sir James Walker, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.

THE MURDER IN COLABA BARRACKS.

On Saturday, William Green, a private in H. M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was placed before Mr. John Connon, the Acting Chief Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, on a charge of wilful murder of Lance Sergeant Frank Francis, also of H. M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Mr. Hearn, solicitor for Government, appeared for the prosecution.

Colour Sergeant Thomas Webb, 1st Battalion 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, was first examined. He deposed—The prisoner is a private in the F company of the 23rd Regiment. I have been on very good terms with him, and have had no words with him about liquor. I remember the evening of the 2nd inst. when prisoner was on picket duty from 6 to 9 P.M. I had no conversation with him except with respect to duty. At between 8 and 9 o'clock he asked me for liquor. I was in charge of the canteen at this time, and I refused to give him any. He turned away grumbling. At 9 o'clock he went to the barrack-room, and I to the sergeants' mess. That night I was called before my superior officer the sergeant-major of the regiment to whom the prisoner had made a complaint against me. The sergeant-major heard the complaint and dismissed it. Prisoner was dismissed to his room, and after seeing the lights out I went to bed. That night, at about twenty minutes past 12, I was aroused from sleep, and in consequence of what I heard, I went to Sergeant Francis's room. I saw the dead body of Sergeant Francis's bleeding on a cot. Prisoner was not present. I sent for the doctor and the officer of the company, and on their arrival I began to search and found this bullet, now produced, on the verandah, about four or five inches from the ground and by the side of the cot. I saw the mark where the bullet had struck. The wall was made of stone and plaster, and supposing the bullet to have struck the wall, the bound would have thrown it through the doorway. I gave the bullet to Corporal Collis. When I next saw the prisoner, he was in custody. Sergeant Francis was not in his company nor immediately over him.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—You asked for liquor twice before you went away grumbling. I cannot say whether or not any one else heard you grumbling.

Prisoner—When I made the report to the sergeant-major, was anything said about liquor?

Witness—You made two reports—one that I kept you on duty from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Magistrate here cautioned the prisoner as to continuing the cross-examination, and remarked that in another court he would have a full opportunity of putting any questions with the assistance of counsel.

Prisoner thanked His Honour and put no more questions.

Suttoo Cannoos, a punkahwallah at the barracks of No. 5 company of the regiment, deposed that he was stationed at a cot two or three paces from the prisoner's. He remembered seeing prisoner go to his cot at about 9-30, and after that witness kept on pulling the punkah until 1 A.M. At 1 o'clock he saw prisoner get up and go out. He returned shortly after and sat down on his cot. He then stretched his hand out towards the wall, but witness did not see what he did. He put his hand into a kind of dark leather pocket, which was hanging against the wall, and then sat down on his cot. Immediately after that prisoner left his cot and got out of the window. He had no shoes on at the time. Soon after that witness heard the report of a gun which seemed to come from No. 8 company. Witness could not leave the punkah. How could he, (he asked)?—If he left off pulling it, water was thrown over him. (Laughter.)

Charles Collis, corporal of the 23 R. W. Fusiliers, was the next witness. He deposed—I belong to D company and know the prisoner. Between 9 and 10 on the evening of the 2nd inst. I went to bed in my quarters. There is one clear barracks between mine and the prisoner's quarters. I was aroused from my sleep by a loud noise at about a quarter past 12 on the morning of the 3rd inst. I jumped up and halloed out, "What is that?" A voice, from a window between the verandah and the barrack-room, replied, "Don't be alarmed." In about a moment after the same voice enquired, "Is there any non-commissioned officer here?" I replied that there was. In the meantime Private Bryan struck a light and I recognized the prisoner, having the voice I had heard. He was in his shirt and drawers and boots on. He had a gun in his hand; and asked me "Does Sergeant Webb stop there?" in the left, pointing where Sergeant Webb's room was, and also Sergeant Thompson's adjoining. I answered "Yes." He said "Then I have shot him: here is my gun." He gave me the gun and I took possession of it. The gun now shown me is it. I also at this time saw Private Brown receive a round of ball cartridge from him. I ordered the prisoner to the guard-room and myself followed. I gave up the gun to Pay-sergeant Dean, the cartridge was also given up by Private Bryan to the sergeant of the guard, who handed it to Sergeant Dean. From the guard-room prisoner was taken to the regimental cells, and I then went to the room of the late Sergeant Francis, where I saw Sergeant Webb and some others. Sergeant Francis was lying apparently dead, and there was a deal of blood about. I went and called the officer of the company and immediaiy returned. When I came back, the doctor, the adjutant, and other officers, and a number of men were

& Co.,

NTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
ORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
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We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences ; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand) per doz.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, do ...	,, 25	,, 14
,, 2—Chateau Lecville, Blue capsule, do ...	,, 22	,, 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, do ...	,, 20	
,, 3—Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, do ...	,, 18-8	,, 10-8
,, 4—Chateau St. Julien, Green capsule, do ...	,, 17	,, 10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule do	,, 15-8	,, 9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	,, 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	,, 22	

BURGUNDIES.

Very Choice—RED AND WHITE.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	,, 26
Macon, ditto	,, 21
Chablis, ditto	,, 22

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums, Finest Dry ...	Rs. 74
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	,, 36 Rs. 19-8
Pure Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	,, 32 ,, 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	,, 27 ,, 14-8

GERMAN WINES,

(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19-8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil...	,, 32 ,, 17-8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34 ...
,, ,, Braunberger	,, 25 ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42 ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34 ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26 ...
,, ,, Hochheimer	,, 23 ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.) Qts.

Amontillado, very choice and superior...	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale...	,, 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry...	,, 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry... ...	,, 22 0
do. ,, 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 0
do. ,, 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine... ...	,, 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	,, 33 8

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.) Qts. Pts.

A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruitily. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal.—Dessert Wine, mature ...	24	8 14-8
2nd ,, Red seal—a good second quality Wine ...	18	9

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules used by our Heart-shaped Labels, extensively imitated by our competitors, and we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade Mark and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule...	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st. quality	,, 25
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
Scotch...	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White... ...	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen...	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cumbridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

A few remaining cases of Guinness's best export Stout, bottled by their Agents, Messrs. Machen and Co., Liverpool, and just landed ex "Weatherspield," being in prime condition.

Rs. 3-8 per dozen pints when taken in quantity.

Bombay, April, 1869. G. F. PIM & Co.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S SHERRIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Sherries shipped by the above well known firm—

Amontillado—blue seal, a pale dry delicate Wine, at Rs. 32 per doz.
Ditto brown seal, a pale dry josft Wine, at ,, 28 ,,

YOUNG & Co.,
5 Borah Bazar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STOUTS

JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen...	4	0	4	8
GUINNESS' Double extra ,, ...	4	0	4	8
Do. Quarts ,, ...	6	8	7	0
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated—				
Double extra Pints ,, ...	3	12	4	0
do. Quarts ,, ...	6	4	6	12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY & SON,

WINE EXPORTERS,

SOUTHWARK STREET,

LONDON.

MESSRS. OWEN AND OKELL,
Agents of the above] Firm,
Call attention to the following:

BRANDY.

Per dozen.
COGNAC, Vintage 1865 ... Rs 20

CLARETS.

CHARLES TOVEY'S $ 4 ... ,, 25

SHERRIES.

PALE DRY DINNER ...	24
AMONTILLADO ...	,, 28
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA ...	,, 44

Detailed Price Current on application.

OWEN AND OKELL
Agent for Charles Tovey and Son,
Bombay Presidency.

Agents for Bengal—Messr Turner, Morrison, and Co.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

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PHOTOS TINTED AND IVORY MINIATURES PAINTED IN THE BEST STYLE, AND A FIRST CLASS LIKENESS GUARANTEED.

Studio open daily from 9 to 5.

L. & W. beg to notify that they have to-day received from Simla specimen copies of the Durbar Group, portraits of Ameer Sheer Ali, his Son, Counsellors, Attendants, &c., &c., and they can be seen daily at their rooms, where copies can be had in a few days. Gentlemen wishing to secure copies of these celebrated Photographs should register their names quickly, as owing to the immense demand but a limited number will be supplied to Bombay.

Now ready, Album of Architecture of Goozerat, with letterpress by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S.

1 Portrait and View Albums on sale.

Bombay, 31st May 1869.

Co.,

BOMBAY.

Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
—National Bank of Scotland.
b.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
—The Belfast Banking Company.
s Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases ills, on the above places, and on all the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/1½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/1½ ,,
3	do.	1/1½ ,,
2	do.	1/1½ ,,
1	do.	1/1 7/16 ,,
On demand		1/1 3/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/1 3/8 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charges.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 11.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 5th May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, a Fresh Stock of the following :—

At a Reduced Price.

Saunders' Best Foolscap.
Lumsden's do.
Blotting Paper—Double Thick—all Colours.
Writing and Copying Ink, by Arnould and Stephens.
Account Books—of all sizes.
De La Rue's Playing Cards.
Watman's Drawing Paper—of all sizes.
Copying Paper—Foolscap and Letter size.
Lithographic Transfer Paper.
Do. do. Ink.
Do. Printing Ink.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—For sale, one pair of horizontal high and low pressure condensing Steam Engines, of 200 nominal horse power, to work on the compound principle—high pressure cylinders 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylinders 56 inches diameter, both having 6 feet 6 stroke, spare fly wheel 24 feet in diameter. These engines are a first class job, are new and complete in every respect.

One cylindrical two flued Steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job. With ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per square inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.

A large quantity of polished wrought iron Shafting Couplings for do. ; belt pulleys for do. ; and pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.

A quantity of cast iron Steam Pipes, bevel wheels, and spouts ; 880 assorted patent Lubricators ; 331 feet of inch Steam Tube ; 251 feet of 1½ inch do. ; and 251 feet of 2 inch do. ; 250 feet of 1 inch Gas Tube ; 200 feet of 1½ inch do. ; with a quantity of Elbows, Tees, and Sockets, &c. for do. ; 9 Bourdon's Steam Guages ; 2 Hopkinson's Mercurial Steam Guages ; 1 Hopkinson's Steam Engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery, which was intended for the George III. Jute Spinning and Weaving Company, to be sold a bargain. Apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Fort.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland cement

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted ; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

The property of J. M. Sleater, Esq., proceeded up-country.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton with a pair of fast-trotting grey horses and harness complete.

The above horses go in single and double harness and also in saddle, and to be sold together or separately.

A second-hand English-built very small miniature brougham, by King & Co., Long Acre.

A second-hand handsome Cab.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring it.

A very handsome boat-shaped 4-seated Open carriage on C. springs with lamps, and pole, by Windower, Longacre, in perfectly good order.

The property of T. Ledbetter, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new English-built handsome cab, with a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, height near 14-3 and aged 6, with a set of covered buckle harness complete.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, and sold together or separately.

Also,

The property of a gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones of Southampton.

2 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

Properties of two Gentlemen.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order, and cost in England £550.

The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.

Also,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand cab buggy, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

2 nearly new Malvern dog-carts, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with College patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plated and brass mounted buggy, dog-cart and gig harnesses.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new waggonnette.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built cab buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
[Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
10th May, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN," "DILBHUR," and "PRINCE ALFRED."

The above vessels have commenced discharging their cargoes and we are put in possession of further supplies of Wines as under.

Sparkling Hocks and Moselles, Still Hocks.

Stein Wein in original bottles.

Sherries A B C (in triangles), and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (in diamonds), Amontillado and Manzanilla, our Green Vine Leaf Brandy.

Double and single Magnums of Champagne.

Sherries 6 brands in Hhds and Butts.

Port 1, 2, and 3 in Pipes.

Sherries in Wood per "British Sovereign" and "Dilbhur."

Particular attention is drawn to our Wines in Wood ; Messes, Clubs, and the Trade will find it far more economical in consumption to indent upon our stock of Wines in Wood, there are many advantages that the Consumer and Trader derive by laying in a stock of Bulk Wines.

1st.—A Wine thus selected and bottled is secured at a much lower figure than if bought by single dozens.

2nd.—The Wine, imported in bulk, by a sea voyage improves in character and quality.

3rd.—It is a satisfaction to the consumer to know that he has a wine in his Cellar of uniform quality and one that will improve by keeping.

These Wines will be cellared in a few days when we shall be happy to see our friends respecting them.

No. 1	A.	per Butt of 108 gals.	Rs.	650
No. 2	B.	Do.	Do. ,,	780
No. 3	C.	Do.	Do. ,,	850
No. 4	D.	Do.	Do. ,,	900
No. 5	E.	Do.	Do. ,,	1000
No. 6	F.	Do.	Do. ,,	1400

In Hhds No. 3 and No. 5 Rs. 450 and 550 respectively.

PORTS.

1. *	...per pipe	115 Gals. Rs.	750
2. *	... do.	,,	900
3. *	... do.	,,	1,400

Champagnes.—Our Gold and Silver neck Champagnes, 1 and 2 stars, have been so well received in this presidency, and the demand so great for these special brands, that we have ordered out a parcel, overland, which may be looked for during the current month.

CHAMPAGNE

Has recently made an enormous advance in public and professional favour. Its value, we are told, as a medicine, is year after year more largely acknowledged by the Faculty. As a stimulant it acts more immediately, and more harmlessly than Brandy, and the aforesaid will often retain it at periods of extreme irritability, when no other wine could be endured. Besides these properties, it has other characteristics, rendering it so widely popular, that the aggregate produce now reaches upon an average 52,000,000 (fifty-two millions) gallons." "[Extract from the leading article of the 'Times' of 16th Sept., 1867."]

☞ The Wines with an asterisk (*) daily expected.

Beer.—Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Guinness's Stout * * * * *

Kilderkins, (18 gals.) Season 1869-70, first batch of the new season's Beer.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desired delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez ; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A full flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London ; a choice, old pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado ; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine ; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle... 45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine. ...	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine...	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body ...	27 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz ...	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior... ...	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38	0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended... 34 0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant 40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20	0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1863...	18 0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1863...	20 8
23	4	Geisenheim ditto 1863...	21 0
25	0	Oeltach ditto 1863...	22 0
25	0	Nierstein ditto 1863...	26 0
30	0	Scharlachberg ditto 1863...	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25	0	Braunenberg, Vintage 1862 ...	23 0
30	0	Scharzberg ditto 1862 ...	27 0
30	0	Winningen ditto 1863 ...	20 0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated ...	24 0

CLARETS.

Credit.		Cash.
15	0	Payne's Medoc...	13 0
15	0	Breakfast Claret ...	13 0
27	0	Saint Julien ...	15 0
20	0	Batailley ...	18 0
20	0	Beycheville ...	18 0
30	0	Chateau Larose ...	18 0
24	0	Chateau Lafitte...	26 0
30	0	Chateau Latour...	28 0
34	0	Chateau Margaux...	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep [a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling ; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf...	27 0
32	0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf...	29 0
45	0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old...	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.			Cash.
23	0	Sauterne ...	20 0
34	0	Grand Santerne ...	3 0
42	0	Chateau Y'quem : this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chatean Y'quem Estate ...	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20	0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co. ...	18 0
22	0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped... Hollands Gin...	20 0
20	0	Whiskey, Scotch...	18 0
22	0	Whiskey, Irish...	20 0
20	0	Orange Bitters...	17 0
22	0	Jamaica Rum...	20 0
20	0	Ginger Wine ...	17 0
20	0	Cherry Brandy ...	18 0
22	0	Vermouth ...	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa ...		39 0
Maraschino de Zara...		39 0
Noyeau...		39 0
Cherry Brandy ...		18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32	0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18	0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather...	16 0
18	0	Marsalla Z ...	16 0
22	0	Marsalla X ...	20 0
25	0	Dry Bucellas Z ...	22 8
28	0	Dry Bucellas X ...	25 0

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s...	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s...	,,
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s...	,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s...	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s...	,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s...	,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s...	,,
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s...	,,
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s. ...	,,

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.
Ordering direct through our London Agency.
Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.
London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.
N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.
NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. 1 post free.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings ... ,, 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PLAYING CARDS, by DE LA RUE and COMPANY.—Newest patterns lately received.

Best Mogul's...per pack Rs. 1 12
Palace Highlander's... ,, 1 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOOD STATIONARY.—To insure this the undersigned receive small and regular consignments by the weekly Mail Steamers, and the above desideratum is always available. Just unpacked, Superfine Cream Laid and Foreign Note Papers.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GLAZIER'S DIAMONDS, really excellent quality. Each Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—Attention is invited to a number of excellent instruments at extremely moderate prices, varying from Rs. 5? to Rs. 65, just unpacked by the undersigned.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED :—

Chubb's Paper Boxes with inkstand and pen tray—
No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside... Rs. 30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 ,, ... ,, 35 0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7½ ,, ... ,, 40 0

Chubb's Writing or Despatch Boxes, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—
No. 2, 14½ by 9½ by 6½ deep, outside... 50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½ by 7 ,, ... 60 0

Chubb's Palanquin Boxes, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—Size 10½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside... 55 0

*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes... 15 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DRAM or SPIRIT FLASKS, with Britannia metal screw cap and cup, the upper half leather covered.

For the pocket ½ pint Rs. 3-8, ¾ pint Rs. 4, with shoulder strap to sling ¾ pint Rs. 7, 1 pint Rs. 8.

The Patent Syphon Spirit Flask, ½ pint Rs. 5-8. The advantages of the above are, 1st, there is no necessity to remove the cap in order to take draught, 2nd, the whole of the contents may be extracted without raising the flask.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—The undersigned have received a small consignment of the genuine article, selected by a smoker, and warranted to colour if properly treated, straight billiard pattern. Rs. 8 to 15 ; carved ditto, Rs. 9 to 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PORTMANTEAUS, warranted SOLID LEATHER with divisions, pockets, &c., 2 ft. 3 in. long, Rs. 50 ; 2 ft. 6 in. long, Rs. 65.

New three fold pattern, 2 ft. 3 in. long, Rs. 80 ; 2 ft.